

2011 Invasive Species Summit

January 17th and 18th, 2012

FWP Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection and Monitoring



Why do we do what we do?

- Purpose of Early-Detection and Monitoring
- Risk Assessment
- Traditional Techniques
- Emerging Techniques
- 2005-2011 Monitoring Data
- Plan for 2012 Monitoring
- Volunteer Efforts
- Zebra/Quagga Mussel Lab
- Discussion



Purpose of Early Detection and Monitoring

- Part of the AIS Management Plan
- To minimize the harmful impacts of AIS
- Early detection is used to find small or source populations
- Monitoring is used in studying population trends
- These methods are more cost effective than the "wait and see" method
- Moving Target

Risk Assessment

- Wild fish transfers policy change
- Hatchery Inspections
- Prioritizations
 - Risk and new findings main factors in prioritizations
 - Other factors: survey data on boater movement and cleaning habits, waterbody size and use, angler pressure data, calcium data
- Likelihood of introduction





Traditional Techniques

- Plankton sampling
- Invertebrate sampling
- Macrophyte sampling
- Cross polarized light microscopy
- PCR Testing
- Pathogen testing in fish







Emerging Techniques

- Staying current on new techniques
- Example: eDNA in Asian Carp Detection



eDNA Testing

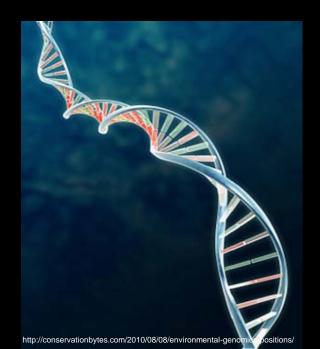
<u>Pros</u>

- More sensitive detection of a rare species
- Labs equipped with genetic testing capability should be ready to accept samples

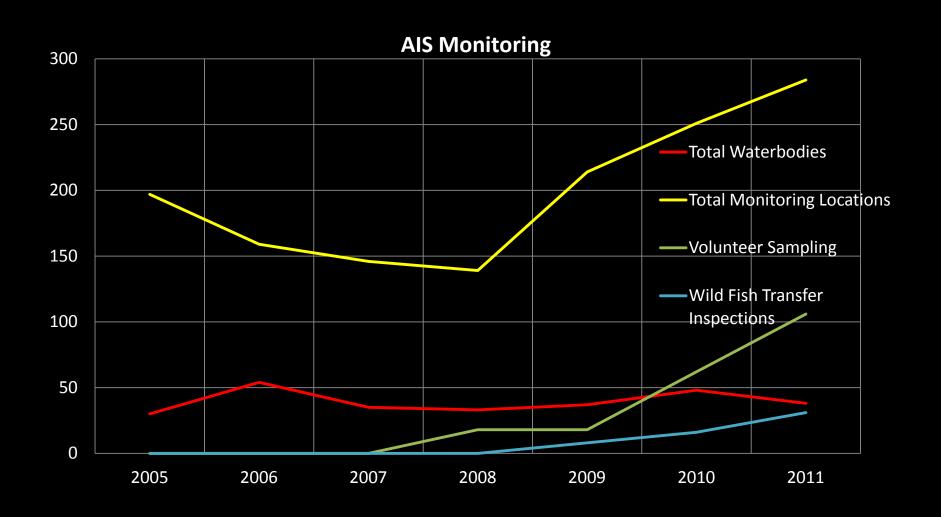
Facilities?
Cost?
Training?
Error?

Cons

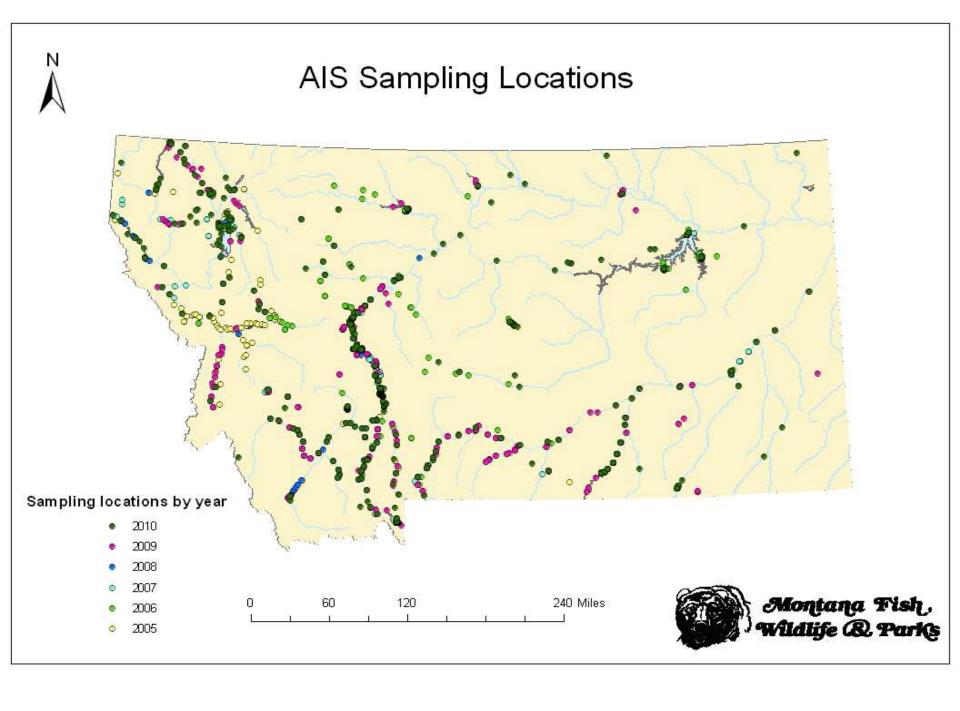
- Cannot enumerate
- Cannot determine logistics of specimen
- Cannot pinpoint exact location



2005-2011 Monitoring Data







2011 AIS Early Detection and Monitoring Locations



Agency Staff Training

Plankton Collection

- BoR
- Counties

EWM Contractors

FWP Assistance - Full AIS Monitoring

- Fish Health Lab, Great Falls
- Regional Biologists



Photo Credits: Marc Terrazas, FWP



Volunteer Efforts

Plankton/Ca Sample Collection

- Whitefish Lake Institute
- Clearwater Resource Council
- Others





2012 Monitoring Plan

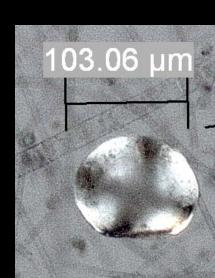
- Increase volunteer monitoring
- Increase training for other staff
- Continue prioritizations of waters for sampling
 - Risk and new findings
- Continue using current techniques
- More input from outside sources



Zebra/Quagga Mussel Lab – Helena, MT

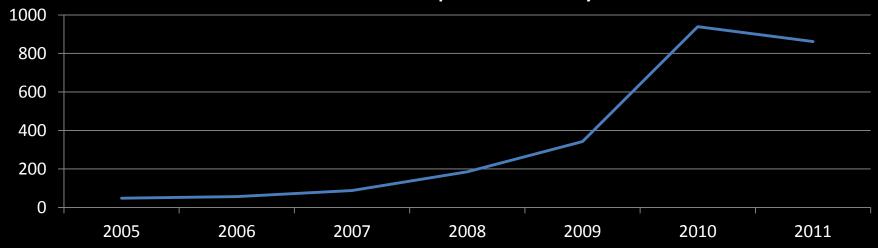
- Processes plankton samples for Missouri River Basin, including: Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana
- Funding provided by FWS
- Double Blind Study participation
- 2 week turnaround time



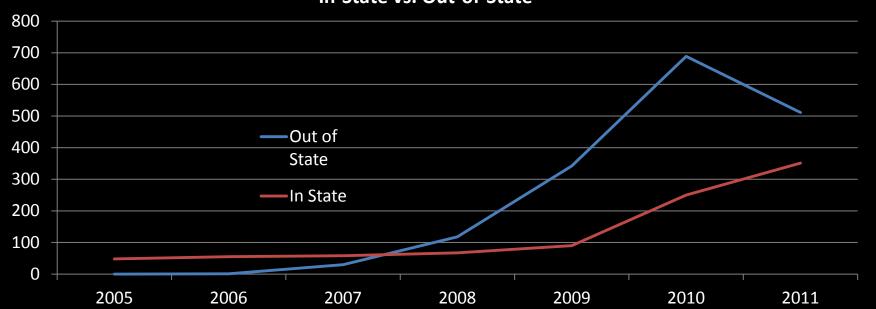


Zebra/Quagga Mussel Lab – Helena, MT

Total Number of Plankton Samples Processed by Lab Per Year



Number of Plankton Samples Processed Per Year In-State vs. Out-of-State



Discussion Questions

- How can our methods be improved or refined?
- How can we continue to train additional agency staff?
- How can we expand to include more volunteer opportunities?
- Would eDNA methods in early detection and monitoring be valuable to incorporate into Montana's protocols?
- We want more input on our early detection and monitoring from outside sources, how can we achieve this more efficiently?

